

not committed. Next came an Interesting  
summary of the  
Dreyfus case, a denunciation of the extraordinary  
methods and  
machinations of Colonel du Paty de Clam, "by  
whom Dreyfus  
had been arrested, an account of the support  
which Du Paty  
had received from Generals de Boisdeffre,  
Mercier, and  
Gonse, a scathing exposure of the emptiness of  
the indict-  
ment on which Dreyfus had been convicted, and  
a scornful  
rejection of a certain secret document about " a  
scoundrel  
named D." <sup>1</sup> Passing to Esterhazy's case, Zola  
showed Pic-  
quart unravelling the truth but thwarted in his  
endeavours  
by Generals Billot, de Boisdeffre, and Gonse,  
because the  
condemnation of Esterhazy would necessarily  
imply a revi-  
sion of the proceedings against Dreyfus.  
General Billot  
had not been compromised in them, he was a  
newcomer,  
but had taken the crimes of others under his  
wing in order  
to save what he deemed to be the interests of  
the military  
party. However, M. Mathieu Dreyfus had  
denounced Ester-  
hazy, who after being greatly alarmed, ready  
for suicide  
or flight, had all at once become audacious,  
having received  
help from "a veiled lady," otherwise Du Paty  
de Clam,  
•whose work, the conviction of Dreyfus, was  
now seriously  
imperilled, and who therefore had to defend  
it. Then  
Zola referred to the struggle between Colonels  
du Paty and  
Picquart, the latter of whom was at last

accused of forging  
a *petit bleu*, otherwise a card-telegram, in order  
to ruin Ester-  
hazy, in such wise that the one honest military  
man in the  
whole Affair was made a victim. The  
proceedings at the  
Esterhazy court-martial had been iniquitous,  
and yet in a  
sense only natural, for as Zola wrote:

<sup>1</sup> One of the points on -which, the new revision proceedings  
(1904) have  
"been, based is that the initial D was substituted in the  
document for another  
letter, probably a T.